AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY AMERICAN.

LIFE, JOURNALS AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REV. MANASSEM CUTLER, LL. D. By his Grand-children, William Panker Cutler and Julia Per-Kins Cutler. Vols. I and II. Clacinest: Robert Clarke & Co.

The publication of the Diary of Dr. Manassel Cutler is an event of uncommon interest. Students of American history have been aware that it was rich in material, but have been denied free access to it. In 1873, President Tuttle, of Wabash College, in an article in " The Historical Magazine," rinted extracts from it, giving an account of Dr. Cutler's journey from Boston to New-York in 1787, taken for the purpose of laying before the Continental Congress a proposition for the purchase of lands northwest of the River Ohio, and of his visit later to the venerable Dr. Franklin at Philadphia. Nothing could be more charming than Dr. Cutler's pen picture of the sage at home, daily unded by the most distinguished members of the Constitutional Convention, which was then in session. But out of his transactions at New-York a controversy has arisen, which is likely to be renewed now that his papers are made public in an authentic form. Some years ago a writer, who claimed to have read Dr. Cutler's manuscript lournal, set up the extraordinary claim in "The North American Review' that Dr. Cutler was the author of the ordinance of 1767. This was based on a misreading of clauses relating exclusively to the land ordinance, which was passed after the Governmental ordinance. The blunder of the writer was exposed by the editor of " The St. Clair Papers."

Dr. Manasseh Cutler was a descendant of James Cutler, a Puritan of Norfolkshire, England, who became a citizen of Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1634, and was born at Killingly, Connecticut (where his grandfather had settled early in the eighteenth century), May 30, 1742. Manasseh Cutler's surroundings were favorable for the develop ment of a strong character, and he had the b ational advantages the country afforded. He was graduated with high honor from Yale in 1765, and while fitting himself for the bar followed the practice, common in New-England, of teaching school. After practising law for a time, he studied theology, and was ordained pastor of the church wich, Mass., September 11, 1771; in this sacred calling he won distinction. He was also something of a doctor of medicine, and enthusiastically devoted to science-becoming an authority in astronomy, meteorology and botany. His diary shows that the stirring incidents of the bloody conflict between Great Britain and the Colonies. while engaging his patriotic attention, did not suffice to divert him wholly from his scientific investigations. His chief claim to public recognition, however, is found in the prominent part he took in the formation of the Ohio Company; in conducting and bringing to a happy termination negotiations with the Government, rendered all the ore difficult because of the conflicting claims, interests and views of the colonies; and in being one of the founders of the first State in the Re public whose fundamental law prohibited slavery. and declared in simple but eloquent language that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education should for ever be encouraged. There is good ground for believing that Dr. Cutler either wrote or suggested this introductory clause of the third article of the famous ordinance; but, whether he or another were the author, he took an early opportunity to impress its importance upon the pioneers. "To promote the civil and social happiness of a new ettlement," said he, " too carly attention cannot paid to the cultivation of the principles of religion and the habits of virtue. . . Religion ought never to be made a political machine, but while it is preserved perfectly free from such a prostitution, and is improved to the great design of its institution, it affords the greatest aid to civil government, and has the most happy effect on "The early instruction of youth," he said further, " would lay the foundation for a wellregulated society. It is the only way to make subjects conform to the laws and regulations of from principles of reason and custom rather than from fear of punishment. The great Lycurgus considered the education of youth as the most important object, when he was convinced that good morals, rather than laws and ordinances, must regulate the State."

In discussing the part Dr. Cutler had in shaping the legislation for the government of the territory northwest of the River Ohio, the editors of these volumes have shown a commendable desire to get at the truth, and have fairly presented the claims and services of others. They say with justice:

and services of others. They say with justice:

"It will be seen that Congress and the army were the principal factors; that there was a concert of action, if not of design; that Congress scught to prepare the way for the occupation of the Western wilderness, to make 'rough places smooth, and the crooked places straight,' while the army, with their Commander-in-Chief in full support, sought to relieve losses, heal wounds, and find repose by encountering new risks, new hardships, and new dangers, in laying deep and broad the foundations of Christian civilization in new States westward of the Ohio."

"The service performed by Dr. Cutler was in bringing into harmonious action the lines of policy that were marked out by one party, and cordially accepted by the other. As the agent of the Ohio Company of Associates, he succeeded in placing in the hands of an intelligent body of his fellow-citizens, mainly composed of officers of the army, the first application, on an efficient scale, of the land-selling policy, and at the same time of the governmental policy of Congress. This effort brought him in direct contact with both parties. The nerrative, mainly by himself and his centemporaries, will show the steps taken and results accomplished.

It will be clearly seen that the interests of Virginia were closely connected with the plans of the Chio Company of Associates, and, as a result, harmony of action was secured; that the motives for such harmony were strong enough to influence legislation in matters of the greatest importance."

In no other way can the adoption of the Scuthern

In no other way can the adoption of the great charter of freedom by the votes of the Southern States be properly explained. The claim of the writer in " The North American Review," referred to above, that Dr. Cutler was the principal author of the Ordinance, that he produced it after conferring with members of Congress in perfect form, as a coin is struck off at the mint. appears absurd in the light afforded us by the Journal itself. That Dr. Cutler's influence was important in securing prompt action in July 1787, cannot be doubted. He nowhere says that he bere with him to New-York the draft of an ordinance; or that he wrote one during the brief stay that he made in that city. He called on Members of Congress, presented letters of introduction, and explained that he was there to purchase a large tract of land on the Ohio. He very likely expressed a desire that the form of government should be settled before the purchase of lands, in order that the pioneers should know beforehand what kind of foundation they were to build on. He himself says: "As Congress was now engaged in settling the form of government for the Federal Territory, for which a bill had been prepared, and a copy sent to me, with leave to make remarks and propose amendments, and which I had taken the liberty to remark upon and to propose several amendments, I thought this the mest favorable opportunity to go on to Philadelphia." And on his return to lew-York, under date of July 19, he says: " Called on Members of Congress very early this morning.
Was furnished with the Ordinance establishing
a government in the western Federal Territory.
It is, in a degree, new modelled. The amendments I proposed have all been made, except one, and hat is better qualified. It was that we should not be subject to Continental taxation until we were entitled to a full representation in Congress. They have granted us representation, with right of debating, but not of voting, upon our

being first subject to taxation." There is nothing further, and it will be seen that there is little that is expues.

ferential. It is quite probable that he proposed there is little that is explicit. All else is inthe clauses relating to religion and educa as provision is made for their support in the land nce of July 23. He may have, and doubtless did express the opinion that slavery should sluded; but there is no evidence that he

sion of slavery a condition. public sentiment of that day were opposed to slavery. Timothy Pickering had, soon after the peace, moved against the extension of the insti-tution to new territory. Jefferson had proposed to inbibit slavery in all of the territories after the year 1800, and the very language of his ordinance of 1784 constitutes the chief part of the Sixth Article of the Ordinance of 1787. We must look to the influence of Virginia as of the first importance in the adoption of the Ordinance with the Anti-Slavery clause. Colonel Carrington was chairman and Richard Henry Lee was a member of the committee that reported the Ordinance. In the similarity of the compromises of the Constitution and of the Ordinance, for which the support of both North and South was secured, we recognize the effect of those conferences and intercommunications of the conservative members of the two bodies to which Mr. Madison referred in

conversation reported by his private secretary. The claim set up by the editors, that Dr. Cutler proposed the provision in the Ordinance relating to contracts, based on the fact that at a subsequent date he made a private contract with the Government, is fallacious and unwarranted by anything in the Journal or correspondence. If they had studied the Constitution of the State of Georgia they would have found the origin of this conservative clause. And if they and all others who seek to trace the authorship of the Ordinance to a single mind were familiar with the methods of legislation and with the facts bearing on the subject, they would see that this remarkable instrument, which approaches as nearly to absolute perfection as anything to be found in the legislation of mankind, whose great principles, as Mr. Chase so well said, "are wholly and purely American," was the result of years of dis-

cussion and of experience in government. The work before us presents a comprehensive view of the development of a land system based on a common ownership. "The idea of making wild lands a basis of revenue and of public credit was novel. Neither the Colonies nor the British Government had ever devoted vacant territory to that purpose. The mode of settling was also new. Hitherto, the individual adventurer, either alone or with a few neighbors, encountered the dangers and hardships of pioneer life. Outside of Colonial or State jurisdiction, there was no law and no value to lands. Kentucky was settled in this way. It yielded no revenue, either to the parent State or Nation, from sales of lands. But Congress adopted the policy of 'compact and progressive settlement,' with territorial government projected over them in advance. In this way a control was established over the land as property and lawful jurisdiction exercised over the inhabitants. It was with all these elements of a new line of landed and territorial policy, constituting a new departure, that Dr. Cutler had to deal in his efforts to bring into practical use systems that had not been previously tried." ticulars of the trade with Congress, and an inside view of the schemes of " great men," charged with the responsibilities of power, in 1787, we refer the reader to the Journal itself. The revelations will show that the character of the Congressman has not changed much in a century. Growing out of these negotiations of the Ohio Company was a scheme for the benefit " of some of the first characters in the city," which was concealed under the name of "The Scioto Company," and which contemplated the purchase of 3,500,000 acres of land. The mystery surreunding this transaction is cleared up in this work by Major E. C. Dawes, who contributes a chapter written from papers and documents hitherto unpublished. We get glimpses of the "first characters," and of the questionable transactions of Mr. Joel Barlow, as agent of the company in Paris.

The Journals and Correspondence of Dr. Cutler are not wholly given up to political affairs. There is a good deal of space devoted to the social life of the times, and many striking pen portraits. Here are some entries which introduce the reader to the home of General Knox, the faithful friend of General Washington, and then Secretary of War, in attendance on the Continental Congress sitting in New-York. Mrs. Knox was a daughter of the Hon. Thomas Fluekner, Secretary of the Province of Massachusetts Bay under Governor Gage.

"Saturday, July 7 (1787) .- Dined with Ger Knox. Introduced to his lady, and a French nobleman, the Marquis Lotbiniere-at dinner, to several other gentlemen, who dined with us. Our dinner was served in high style-much in the manners easy and graceful. manners easy and graceful. She is sociable, and would be very agreeable, were it not for her affected singularity in dressing her hair. She seems to mimic a military style, which to us is disgusting in a female. Her hair in front is craped at least a foot high, much in the form of a churn bottom upward, and topped off with a wire skeleton in the same form covered with black gauze, which hangs in streamers down to her back. Her hair behind is in a large braid, turned up, and confined with a monstrous large crooked comb. She reminded up of the cap worn by the Marquis La

hangs in streamers down to her back. Her hair behind is in a large braid, turned up, and confined with a monstrous large crooked comb. She reminded me of the cap worn by the Marquis La Fayette's valet—commonly called on this account the Marquis's Devil. No person at table attracted my attention so much as the Marquis Lotbiniere—not on account of his good sense, for if it had not been for his title I should have thought him two-thirds of a foel."

"Sunday, July 8.—Attended public worship this morning at the new brick Presbyterian Church. The house is large and elegant. The carvings within are rather plain, but very neat, and produce a fine effect upon the eye. The form of the house is long, and the pulpit near one end, but not adjoining to the wall. It is supported by a single post, which passes up at the back part of the pulpit, and is crowned with the sounding-board, not more than two-feet above the minister's head.

The pews are long and narrow, having only one long seat, except that there are two square wall pews placed opposite to each other near the centre of the side walls, with a handsome canopy over them supported by rillars.

that there are two square wall pews placed opposite to each other near the centre of the side walls, with a handsome canopy over them supported by pillars. The floors of these pews are considerably elevated above the others, which renders them very pleasant. They are called the Governor's pews, and are occupied by strangers.

"Dr. Ewing, Provost of the college at Philadelphia, preached a very pretty sermon on the advantages and excellency of the Christian religion. The congregation appeared remarkably neat and rich in their dress, but not gay. The house was very full and exceedingly attentive. I was particularly pleased with the singing. Around the large pillar which supports the pulpit is a very large circular pew, appropriated to the warden of the church and the chorister. In the front of their pew is a little desk considerably elevated. When the Psalm is read, the chorister steps up into the desk and sings the first line. He is then joined in the second line by the whole congregation. The airs of the tunes were sprightly, though not very quick; the singing, notwithstanding it was performed by such a mixed multitude, was soft, musical and solemn and the time well preserved. There is an orchestra, but no organ.

As soon as the last singing is ended, the wardens go out from the large round pew, with each a large pewter platter in his hand, each taking a tier of pews, and walk down the sises. Every person, great and small, puts into the platter one copper and no more.

"I dined at Sir John Temple's. Sir John was complaisant, as to invite Dr. Holton and Meson an

large pewter platter in his hand, each taking a tier of pews, and walk down the nisles. Every person, great and small, puts into the platter one copper and no more.

"I dined at Sir John Temple's. Sir John was so complaisant as to invite Dr. Holton and Mr. Dane, which he said he did purposely on my account, as we were countrymen. The Hon. Lr Lee, Hon. Mr. Walton (an Englishman and a member of the British Parliament.) and Mr. Dawes, were the other company. Sir John is the complete gentleman, but his deafness renders it painful to converse with him. Lady Temple is certainly the greatest beauty, notwithstanding her age, I ever saw. To a well-proportioned form, a perfectly fine skin, and completely adjusted features, is added a soft, but majestic air, an easy and pleasing sociability, a vein of fine sense, which commands admiration and infuses delight. Her smiles, for she rarely laughs, could not fail of producing the softest sensibility in the fercest savage. Her dress is exceedingly neat and becoming, but not gay. She is now a grandmother, but I should not suppose her more than twenty-two; her real age is forty-four. But my admiration was still more excited by their little daughter, Augusta. To me she appeared a perfect prodigy. She is only six years of age. She introduces herself with an easy politeness to every person in the company, and is never at a loss for a subject of conversation, and so sensible and pertinent are all her observations and remarks that she never fails of pleasing. She distinguishes characters in paying her attentions with a judgment and precision which would do honor to mature age. No lady is more completely mistress of all the little ctiquette which adorns a finished education. The purity and elegance of her language, witty turns and well-timed sarcasms, rather diminished pleasure by excitting constant astonishment.

"Our dinner was an the English style, plann, but plentiful; the wines excellent, which is a greater object with Sir John than his roast beef or poultry. You cannot please him

The parlor is ornamented chiefly with medals and small busts of the principal characters now living in Europe, made of plaster of Paris or white wax. He dines at two on Sundays. At half past three Mr. Dawes and I withdrew, and attended church at St. George's Chapel. This is a magnificent edifice. The tower and steeple are larger and higher. I believe, than any other in America. The inside of the church is very large. Some paintings and carvings. We sat in the Governnor's pew, which is the same here as in the Presbyterian Church, being one on each side of the meeting house. Dr. Beach read prayers, and Dr. Moore preached an elegant seruen on benevolence."

Here is the portrait of another lady who figured prominently in New-York society a hundred years

ago:

"Tuesday, July 10.—Dined with Colonel Duer, in company with Mr. Osgood, President of the Board of Treasury, Major Sargent, and several other gentlemen.

At table we were honored with the company of Mademoiselle la Fouche, a French lady of the family of one of the noblesse, and Lady Kitty, the wife of Colonel Duer. Lady Kitty, for so she is called, was the daughter of Lord Sterling, and inherits the title from her father, who had no male heir. She is a fine woman, though not a beauty, very sociable, and with most accomplished manner. She performed the honors of the table most gracefully, was constantly attended by two servants in livery, and insisted on performing the whole herself. Colonel Duer is Secretary to the Board of Treasury, and lives in the style of a nobleman. I presume he had not less than fifteen different sorts of wine at dinner, and after the cloth was removed, besides most excellent bottled cider, porter and several other kinds of strong beer."

SOME NEW BOOKS.

Pundita Ramabal Sarasvati has described the wretched condition of Hindu women under the old Vedantic laws (Philadelphia) in a modest volume to which Dr. Rachel L. Bodley has added an intro-duction. Ramabat thinks that an American missionary movement set on foot by women and con-ducted by them might influence reformatory legislation in India. The difficulty is the iron con-servatism of the Hindus themselves. The British Government will not interfere, because it is pledged meddle with the popular religion, and the whole treatment of women is based upon religious teachings. The Hindu men think their women have nothing to complain of, and the hierarchy of course will not admit that reform would or could be aught save sacrilege. That the situation of the Hindu women is deplorable cannot be disputed. The widow's fate especially is most miserable, and the abolition of Suttee appears rather to have aggravated than improved it. The death of the husband involves life-long degradation and social extinction to the widow. She cannot marry again. She cannot mix with her kind again. She is a parish, disgraced, set apart, shunned and despised. All this is the effect of public opinion backed by heredity. If an American missionary movement can do anything to break down the stubborn prejudices which make the lives of Hindu women miscratie, there can be no doubt that the end is worth the cost. But the re sistance to be encountered is tremendous, and all the more formidable because reason has scarcely any thing to do with it.

Under the picturesque title, "The Children Silence" (Philadelphia: Porter & Coates), Dr. Joseph A. Seiss has brought together a mass of highly interesting and suggestive facts and statistics concerning the deaf and dumb. His chapters on consanginuity i marriages as an influence in the production of congen ital defects are convincing, and show that the aggre gate of scientific evidence decidedly supports and con firms this view, so often and hotly disputed. There seems indeed no escape from the conclusion that the marriage of near relations—first cousins, for example -tends in a marked manner to the deterioration of the offering, and that while this deterioration is manifested perhaps most frequently in the birth of deaf and dumb children, it may be equally exhibited in other defects or malformations. Dr. Seiss has also interesting remarks upon the methods and the scope of instruction for these unfortunates. He is emphatically of opinion that by no means can the deaf and dumb be brought to the educational level of normally constituted children, but holds that after everything possible has been done for them they will still be backward. This, indeed, is precisely what should be expected, but some enthusiasts of late have maintained the possibility of completely compensating the loss of hearing and speech. gratifying to know that the treatment of the "children of silence" in the United States is more ad vanced, comprehensive and enlightened than in any other country.

Routledge & Co. have published an English edition of the beautiful couquet "Sylvie" by Gerard de Nerval, with the etchings of Rudaux. The new edition is printed by De Vinne on a paper which, though of fine quality, is rather too highly calen-dered to receive perfect impressions of the etch-These are characterized by a peculiar delicacy and softness which requires rather a dull and supple than a glossy and stiff vehicle. In the French copies printed on Japan paper every minute clearness and delightful effect. The Routledge edition does somewhat less justice to the illustra tions, though they cannot be said to be marred in it. The English translation is half-bound in morocco with gilt tops and uncut edges. The type is dainty and clear, and the general appearance luxurious and

Marie A. Brown has written a book entitled "The Icelandic Discoverers of America; or Honor to Whom Honor is due." Boston: Marie A. Brown.) The pur pose of this volume is to show that the ascription to Columbus of the discovery of America is an error, and that the real discoverers were Scandinavians. The evi-dence for this not exactly novel contention is at present generally known. It is in fact fairly established that some five centuries before Columbus this continen was visited by some Icelanders, who gave it the name of Vinland. It is possible that similar desultory visits may have been paid to America subsequently many times before Columbus. But what the advocates of the Icelandic claim fail sufficiently to consider is the fact that these visits or discoveries were not turned to any account. Nothing followed them, and consequent ly they were futtle and null. Marie A. Brown is enthusiastic, even a fiery writer. She sees in the recognition of Columbus as the discoverer nothing less than a deep and dark plot of Rome, based on the consideration that the Scandinavians were heretics, and therefore to be snubbed and ignored when it was no possible to persecute them. The vituperation showered ipon the Roman Catholic Church on the strength of this theory weakens the argument of the book, while on the other hand the author's determination to exalt her Scandinavian proteges leads her to play sad trick with history. England did, unfortunately, sustain such deep and lasting injuries from the piratical descents of these Northern barbarians that the attempt to elevate them into pioneers of civilization canno meet with much success. It is indeed somewhat strange that the Icelanders who named Vinland should no have carried fire and sword through the new land, but the reason probably was that they found nobody to kill and nothing to destroy. As to the hopefulness of violent attempts to overthrow Columbus, the natural consequences of all such experiments may safely be

Professor Rambaud has followed up his "History of French Civilization," which the two first volumes brought down to the Revolution, with a third, which deals with the history of the present century. The 750 closely packed pages of this work (Parts: Armand Colin et Cle) berely allow intelligible mention of the subjects treated, so comprehensive is the author's scheme. Yet his method is so systematized and his insight so strong and clear that at the necessary intervals he puts, in a sentence or two, the main points of the period or the movement concerned. Anything like detailed examination is precluded by the form and scope of the work, but it is much more than a school text-book, and may be employed conveniently for reference purposes in connection with every imaginable question of the nineteenth century. The concluding chapter is a summary, and while commenting on the extent of democratic progress in Europe during the last hundred years, the author observes that "one of the dark points of the future is the fact that the progress of equality has more inflamed than satisfied the socialist demands. In France and most countries of Europe the hostility between the 'Haves' and the 'Have-nots' is on the increase." But he ventures upon no predictions as to the ultimate outcome of this eminous state popular feeling.

The Wagner Fry Institute of Science, of Philadelphia last year sent Professor Angelo Hellpuir with a party on an expedition of exploration into Florida, and the on an expedition of exploration into Florida, and the Professor has put the results of that journey into a handsome quarto, published by the Wagner Institute (Philadelphia). The objects of the undertaking had special reference to the geology and zoology of the Floridian peninsula, and in the former particularly, the results have been valuable. Professor, Heilpuir has ascertained that the belief as to the extensive agency of the coral insect in the formation of Florida is erroneous; that the greater portion of the peninsula originated in the normal way, by sedimentation and upheaval; and that the coralline structure belongs only to a narrow external belt. As regards the northern part of the peninsula the coral theory had

the southern portion were unsettled until Professor Heilpuir made these explorations. It may interest intending settlers to know that these explorers found very few poisonous snakes in the swamps of Florida, and consequently believe that the accounts of the abun dance of those ophidians are exaggerations. In all their wanderings they only killed one moccasin, apparently, and even he refrained from attacking his human enemies after one of them had struck him. A rattlesnake would not have behaved so meekly.

The seventh volume of Dr. Brinton's Library Aboriginal American Literature in "Ancient Nahuatto Poetry" (Philadelphia), containing the Nahuatt text of twenty-seven ancient Mexican poems, with a trans lation, introduction, notes and a vocabulary. The text followed is that given by Brasseur de Bourbourg The evidence as to the antiquity of these poems is nearly altogether internal. In the cases of some of them alterations or interpolations by later hands are inf In one instance what amounts to proof that the poen was not composed later than the middle of th sixteenth century is given. That many of the other antedate the conquest is a just conclusion. The poem or songs are interesting in themselves. They exhibit culture of the imagination such as belongs to an advanced stage of barbarism rather than to the antece dent condition of savagery. Dr. Brinton is not de terred by the opinion of some recent writers to the effect that no ancient Mexican poetry is in existence, and he suggests that since a considerable literature has been preserved in Nahuatt, and as this is one of the most highly developed tongues on the continent, the opportunity is an excellent one for students who feel inclined to acquaint themselves with an American language. He thinks it "easier to acquire than Ger man," which is not perhaps the most encouraging estimate imaginable.

The volume entitled " Historic Waterways" (Chicago A. C.. McClurg & Co.) presents an account of 600 miles of canoeing down the Rock, Fox and Wisconsin Rivers by Reuben Gold Thwaites, secretary of the State His-torical Society of Wisconsin. Mr. Thwaites tells a plain story of wanderings which in some respects needed to be seasoned with the reflection that they were hygienically profitable, since otherwise they appear to have been monotonous and at times fatiguing. To lover of nature, such trips upon rivers which until a comparatively recent period were unexplored, save by the trapper, voyageur and red man, must be fraught with abundant interest, while the amateur may gather many valuable hints as to the handling o canoes from so experienced a guide. Mr. Thwaites has increased the interest of his little book consider ably by citing the old explorers whenever the occasion and locality justified this recourse.

"Monarchs I Have Met," by W. Beatty-Kingston (Harper & Brothers) is a chatty series of papers giving the author's experiences as a newspaper corresponder at many of the Courts of Europe on festival occasions For those who like elaborate accounts of splendid functions, the volume will be found full of interest. Mr. Kingston appears to have enjoyed special opportunities of cultivating the acquaintance of modern

Mr. A. E. Waite has written "The Real History the Rosicrucians" (J. W. Bouton), and it is certainly a decided advance upon the queer book on the same subject by Hargrave Jennings. The latter pretended to know all about the Rosicrucians, and told absolutely nothing. Mr. Waite does not pretend to know anything about them, but gives the contents of some curious old documents he has unearthed in the British Museum Library. Of course there is no proof that these publications really emanated from Brethren of the Rosy Cross, but if they did the only conclusion possible would be that the mysterious association possessed no knowledge of an occult character worth having. The apologists for the Rosierucians, quoted by Mr. Walte, refer however to what seems an entirely different line of study, and he himself is disposed to believe that the true Society of the Rasy Cross did possess occult science, though it has been hitherto so effectually concealed that nothing can be gathered from any of the publications alleged to relate to it. He announces his intention to pursue the inquest further, and is not without hope that he may be able in later work to disclose the real secrets of the Brotherhood. Much incidental information is given in the present volume concerning the alchemical mysticism of the Middle Ages and the school of the spiritual alchemists, who rejected the material interpretations which hindered scientific research so greatly at one

MEDICAL AND SANITARY NOTES.

DEODORIZERS AND DISINFECTANTS .- Attention is called by Dr. Reces, of London, an eminent authority on the subject, to some mistakes prevalent concerning deodorivers and disinfectants. It is simply useless, he says, to place saucers containing chloride of lime, carbolic acid etc., in a contaminated atmosphere, with the expectation that the germs floating about will be caught and killedthe chlorine, doubtless, will remove some offensive odors and rapidly diffuse itself through the room, but to act as a true disinfectant it must be so much concentrated that the air in the space containing it would be quite irrespirable human beings, though it is, when used scientifically the best of all disinfectants for purifying the walls of an empty room. For deodorizing in sick rooms and passages, Dr. Moose thinks euchlorine gas very efficient-produced when a few crystals of chlorite of potassium are dropped into a little hydrochloric acid; bromme is even mor powerful as a disinfectant than chlorine, and both are far superior to sulphurous acid; as to carbolic acid, it is stated that the spores of the micro-organisms discovered in cases of spienic fever have been found to be absolutely unaffected after lying for upward of three months ave per cent solution of carbolic acid in oil.

the conclusions arrived at by Dr. Klopsteck, an eminent surgeon in the Prussian army, have been published in a volume on the subject, and his views, as is generally understood in the profession, are distinctly adverse to the transfusion of blood as a restorative measure. He declares that not only is the blood of lambs and other animals unsuitable for transfusion into man, but the blood that has gone through any form of withdrawal can not be made a proper substitute by transfusion—that is a direct nutrient action of the transfused blood upon the tissues of the receiver of it does not exist. There is no danger, he says, of plethora connected with the direct injection of blood the the vascular system; depletory venesection in trans-fusion is useless and harmful, the transfused blood undergoes more or less prompt destruction and the appearance first cease with its complete removal; again, blood and degrees of destructive influence on the blood corpuscles of other species. Finally, while transfusion of blood is to be discarded. Infusion of chloride of sodium is a harmteas agent for restoring the necessary vascular pressure

SEMMOLA'S INVESTIGATIONS OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.—Semmela, of Naples, whose investigations of Bright's disease have made him an authority in that spectalty, emphasizes the importance of never allowing a patient who is suffering from nephritis to come in contact with cold in any avoidable way-such patients are ex-cessively sensitive to cold, and cold baths are followed by great shock and depression; violent massage and exercise of the muscles are also greatly to be deprecated, as followed by great shock and weakness. Dr. Semmola advises the patient to live in a dry and equable climate, to strictly avoid all exposure or going about in severe winter weather, and to practise mild gymnastics in a comfortable room, rather than venture into a temperature below 18 or 20 C. He also dwells upon the fact of the remarkable to all variations of temperature. Sodium iodide and chloride is advised in doses as large as tolerated. When, after two or three weeks, albumen has not entirely disap-peared and dropsy has been relieved, phosphates of sodium or calcium are given in quantities as large as forty grains or a dram daily. The efficacy of these drugs is believed to consist in their power to promote the assimilation of albumen. The methodical inhalation of oxygen has been repeatedly proved to be of the highest benefit; albumen soon disappears after its use, and the patient's general con-dition is improved. All astringents are to be considered not only valueless but also injurious.

Instruction.

For Boys and Young Men-City. -CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS free A. State whether for boys or girls, and locality preferred R. F. AVERY, American School Bureau, 2 W. 14th-St. N. Y. UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1, 473 iroadway, near 42d-st.; 51st year. Primary, commercial and classical departments; instruction thorough. M. HOBBY W. L. AKIN, N. C. HENDRICKSON, Prina. WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL, 32 East 45th-st.
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been prepared for Columbia School of Mines.

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